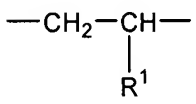
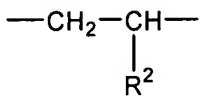
AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Amend the paragraph bridging pages 9-10 as indicated:

The first embodiment of the polar group-containing olefin copolymer according to the present invention comprises a constituent unit represented by the following formula (1), a constituent unit represented by the following formula (2) and a constituent unit represented by the following formula (3), has a molecular weight distribution (Mw/Mn) of not more than 3, and has an intensity ratio of Tαβ to Tαα (Tαβ/Tαα) ~~Tαα+Tαβ (Tαβ/(Tαα+Tαβ))~~, as determined from a ^{13}C-NMR spectrum of said copolymer, of not more than 1.0:



...(1)



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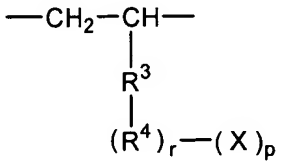


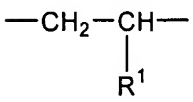
...(3)

wherein R^1 and R^2 may be the same or different and are each a hydrogen atom or a straight-chain or branched aliphatic hydrocarbon group of 1 to 18 carbon atoms; R^3 is a hydrocarbon group; R^4 is a hetero atom or a group containing a hetero atom; r is 0 or 1; X is a polar group selected from an alcoholic hydroxyl group, a phenolic hydroxyl group, a carboxylic acid group, a carboxylic ester group, an

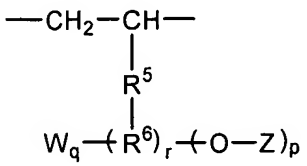
acid anhydride group, an amino group, an amide group, an epoxy group and a mercapto group; p is an integer of 1 to 3; and when p is 2 or 3, each X may be the same or different, and in this case, if r is 0, X may be bonded to the same or different atom of R^3, and if r is 1, X may be bonded to the same or different atom of R^4.

Amend the paragraph bridging pages 11-12 as indicated:

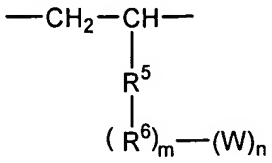
The second embodiment of the polar group-containing olefin copolymer according to the present invention is a branched type copolymer comprising a constituent unit represented by the following formula (1) and a constituent unit represented by the following formula (4), and optionally a constituent unit represented by the following formula (5), having a molecular weight distribution (Mw/Mn) of not more than 3, and having an intensity ratio of Tαβ to Tαα (Tαβ/Tαα) ~~Tαα+Tαβ (Tαβ/(Tαα+Tαβ))~~, as determined from a ^{13}C-NMR spectrum of said copolymer, of not more than 1.0:



.(1)



...(4)



...(5)

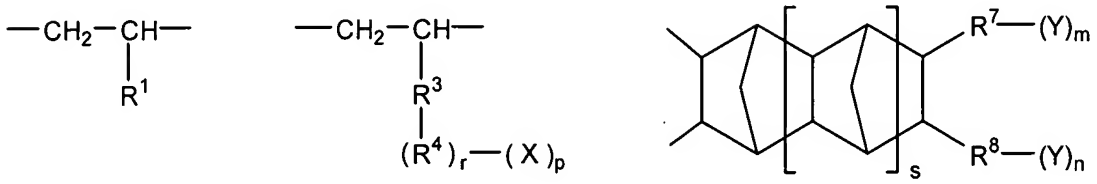
wherein R^1 is a hydrogen atom or a straight-chain or branched aliphatic hydrocarbon group of 1 to 18 carbon atoms; R^5 is a hydrocarbon group; R^6 is a hetero atom or a group containing a hetero atom; r is 0 or 1; Z is a polymer segment obtained by any one of

anionic polymerization, ring-opening polymerization and polycondensation; W is a hydroxyl group or an epoxy group; p is an integer of 1 to 3, q is 0, 1 or 2, and $p+q \leq 3$; when p is 2 or 3, each -O-Z may be the same or different, and in this case, if r is 0, -O-Z may be bonded to the same or different atom of R^5, and if r is 1, -O-Z may be bonded to the same or different atom of R^6; when q is 2, each W may be the same or different, and in this case, if r is 0, W may be bonded to the same or different atom of R^5, and if r is 1, W may be bonded to the same or different atom of R^6; in case of $p \geq 1$ and $q \geq 1$, if r is 0, W and -O-Z may be bonded to the same or different atom of R^5, and if r is 1, W and -O-Z may be bonded to the same or different atom of R^6; m is 0 or 1; n is an integer of 1 to 3; and when n is 2 or 3, each W may be the same or different, and in this case, if m is 0, W may be bonded to the same or different atom of R^5, and if m is 1, W may be bonded to the same or different atom of R^6.

Amend the paragraph bridging pages 13-14 as indicated:

The third embodiment of the polar group-containing olefin copolymer according to the present invention comprises a constituent unit represented by the following formula (1) and a constituent unit represented by the following formula (6), and optionally a constituent unit represented by the following formula (3), has a molecular weight distribution (Mw/Mn) of not more than

3, and has an intensity ratio of Tαβ to Tαα (Tαβ/Tαα) ~~Tαα+Tαβ (Tαβ/(Tαα+Tαβ))~~, as determined from a ^{13}C-NMR spectrum of said copolymer, of not more than 1.0:



...(1) ...(3) ...(6)

wherein R^1 is a hydrogen atom or a straight-chain or branched aliphatic hydrocarbon group of 1 to 18 carbon atoms; R^3 is a hydrocarbon group; R^4 is a hetero atom or a group containing a hetero atom; R^7 is a direct bond or an aliphatic hydrocarbon group of 1 or more carbon atoms; R^8 is a hydrogen atom, a direct bond or an aliphatic hydrocarbon group of 1 or more carbon atoms; Y is a polar group containing O and/or N; m and n are each an integer of 0 to 2, and m+n is not 0; s is 0 or 1; r is 0 or 1; X is a polar group selected from an alcoholic hydroxyl group, a phenolic hydroxyl group, a carboxylic acid group, a carboxylic ester group, an acid anhydride group, an amino group, an amide group, an epoxy group and a mercapto group; p is an integer of 1 to 3; when p is 2 or 3, each X may be the same or different, and in this case, if r

is 0, X may be bonded to the same or different atom of R^3, and if r is 1, X may be bonded to the same or different atom of R^4.

Amend the paragraph starting in line 3 on page 39 as indicated:

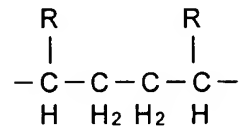
The intensity ratio (Tαβ/Tαα ~~(Tαα+Tαβ)~~) of Tαβ to Tαα[[+Tαβ]] in the ^{13}C-NMR spectrum of the polar group-containing olefin copolymer is not more than 1.0, preferably not more than 0.8, more preferably not more than 0.5.

Amend the paragraph starting in line 8 on page 39 as indicated:

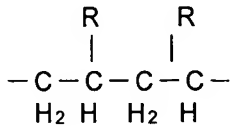
When the intensity ratio (Tαβ/Tαα ~~(Tαα+Tαβ)~~) is not more than 1.0, the polar group-containing olefin copolymer is excellent in orientation of the polar groups toward the interface between said copolymer and a polar material.

Amend the paragraph starting in line 13 on page 39 as indicated:

Tαα and Tαβ in the ^{13}C-NMR spectrum are each a peak intensity of CH_2 present in the constituent unit derived from an α-olefin of 4 or more carbon atoms, and as shown below, they mean two kinds of CH_2 different in the position to the tertiary carbon.



~~Tαα~~ Tαβ



~~Tαβ~~ Tαα

Amend the paragraph starting in line 24 on page 39 as indicated:

The (Tαβ/Tαα ~~(Tαα+Tαβ)~~) intensity ratio can be determined in the following manner.

Amend the paragraph starting in line 14 on page 40 as indicated:

A ^{13}C-NMR spectrum of the polar group-containing olefin copolymer is measured by the use of, for example, a Japan Electron Optics Laboratory JEOL-GX270 NMR measuring device. The measurement is made using a mixed solution of hexachlorobutadiene/d6-benzene (2/1, by volume) having a sample concentration of 5 weight % under the conditions of 67.8 MHz, 25°C and d6-benzene as a standard (128 ppm). The ^{13}C-NMR spectrum measured is analyzed in accordance with the proposals by Lindemann Adams (Analysis Chemistry 43, p. 1245 (1971)) and J.C. Randall (Review Macromolecular Chemistry Physics, C29, 201 (1989)) to determine the (Tαβ/Tαα ~~(Tαα+Tαβ)~~) intensity ratio.

Amend the paragraph starting in line 16 on page 86 as indicated:

The intensity ratio (Tαβ/Tαα ~~(Tαα+Tαβ)~~) of Tαβ to Tαα[[+Tαβ]] in the ^{13}C-NMR spectrum of the polar group-containing olefin copolymer is not more than 1.0, preferably not more than 0.8, more preferably not more than 0.5.

Amend the paragraph starting in line 20 on page 86 as indicated:

When the intensity ratio ($T\alpha\beta/T\alpha\alpha$ ~~($T\alpha\alpha+T\alpha\beta$)~~) is not more than 1.0, the polar group-containing olefin copolymer is excellent in orientation of the polar groups toward the interface between said copolymer and a polar material.

Amend the paragraph starting in line 11 on page 322 as indicated:

The modified polyolefin can be prepared in accordance with a known process, for example, a process described in Japanese Patent Laid Open Publication No. 22988/1973[[7]]. Specifically, the starting polyolefin is heated at a temperature higher than the melting point to be molten, and thereto are added the ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid compound and a peroxide at the same time or successively with stirring to perform graft copolymerization reaction.

Amend Table 8 (page 364) as indicated:

Table 8

	Constituent unit (1) R^1	Constituent unit (3) R^3	R^4	X	Composition (molar ratio) (1)／(3)	Mw	MFR (g/10分)	Mw/Mn	Tαβ / (Tαα+Tαβ)
Ex.1	H	C_9H_{18}	—	OH	99.5／0.5	100,000	0.7 *1	2.7	0
Ex.2	H	C_6H_{12}	—	epoxy group	99.5／0.5	72,000	2.5 *1	2.8	0
Ex.3	H	C_6H_{10}	—	acid anhydride group	99.5／0.5	70,000	2.5 *1	2.2	0
Ex.4	CH_3	$C_{13}H_{18}$	—	acid anhydride group	99.5／0.5	250,000	14.6 *2	2.5	0.13
Ex.5	CH_3	C_6H_{12}	—	epoxy group	99.5／0.5	250,000	14.6 *2	2.3	0.15
Ex.8	CH_3	$C_{11}H_{22}$	—	OH	99.5／0.5	250,000	14.6 *2	2.6	0.20
Ex.11	H	C_8H_{16}	—	COOH	99.5／0.5	70,000	2.5 *1	2.6	0.01

*1: measured at 190°C under a load of 2.16 kg

*2: measured at 230°C under a load of 2.16 kg

Amend Table 10 (page 371) as indicated:

Table 10

	Constituent unit (1) R^1	Constituent unit (2) R^2	Constituent unit (3) R^3	R^4	X	Composition (molar ratio) (1)/(2)/(3)	Mw	MFR (g/10 min)	Mw/Mn	$\frac{T_{\alpha\beta}}{T_{\alpha\alpha}+T_{\alpha\beta}}$
Ex. 13	H	ethyl	C_9H_{18}	—	-OH	88/ 11.5/0.5	110,000	4.2	2.8	0
Ex. 14	H	ethyl	C_8H_{16}	—	-COOH	88/11.75/0.25	100,000	5.9	2.2	0
Ex. 15	H	ethyl	C_6H_{12}	—	Epoxy group	88/11.75/0.25	130,000	2.3	2.3	0.05
Ex. 16	H	ethyl	C_6H_{10}	—	acid anhydride group	88/11.75/0.25	122,000	2.9	2.2	0.03
Ex. 17	H	methyl	C_6H_{10}	—	acid anhydride group	80/19.75/0.25	131,000	2.3	2.5	0.02

Amend Table 12 (page 378) as indicated:

Table 12

	Constituent unit (1)、(2) R^1	Constituent unit (3) R^3	R^4	X	Composition (molar ratio) (1)+(2)／(3)	Mw	MFR (g/10 min)	Mw/Mn	$\frac{T\alpha\beta}{(T\alpha\alpha+T\alpha\beta)}$
Ex. 18	H	$C_{11}H_{22}$	—	-OH	99.5／0.5	70,000	2.5 *1	2.7	0
Ex. 19	methyl	$C_{11}H_{22}$	—	-OH	99.5／0.5	250,000	14.6 *2	2.3	0.16
Ex. 20	H, ethyl	$C_{11}H_{22}$	—	-OH	88／11.5／0.5	110,000	4.2 *1	2.8	0
Ex. 21	H	$C_{12}H_{24}$	—	-COOH	99.75／0.25	71,000	2.4 *1	2.5	0
Ex. 22	methyl	$C_{13}H_{18}$	—	acid anhydride group	99.75／0.25	249,000	14.7 *2	2.2	0.18

*1 Measuring conditions: 190°C, load of 2.16 kg
*2 Measuring conditions: 230°C, load of 2.16 kg

Amend Table 14 (page 384) as indicated:

Table 14

	Constituent unit (1) R^1	Constituent unit (3) R^4	R^5	X	Composition (molar ratio) (1)/(3)	Mw	MFR (g/10 min)	Mw/Mn	$T_{\alpha\beta}$ / ~~$(T_{\alpha\alpha}+T_{\alpha\beta})$~~
Ex. 23	methyl	C_6H_{10}	—	acid anhydride	99.75/0.25	250,000	14.6 *1	0.23	0.13
Ex. 24	H	C_6H_{12}	—	epoxy	99.75/0.25	68,000	2.8 *2	0.25	0
Ex. 25	H	C_4H_8	O	phenol	99.5 /0.5	70,000	2.5 *2	0.25	0

*1 Measuring conditions: 230°C, load of 2.16 kg

*2 Measuring conditions: 190°C, load of 2.16 kg

Amend Table 16 (page 389) as indicated:

Table 16

	Constituent unit (1)	Constituent unit (3)			Composition (molar ratio)	Mw	MFR *1	Mw/Mn	$T_{\alpha\beta}$ / ~~$(T_{\alpha\alpha}+T_{\alpha\beta})$~~	Crystallinity
	R^1	R^3	R^4	X	(1)／(3)		(g/10 min)			(%)
Ex. 26	ethyl	C_9H_{18}	—	-OH	99.5 /0.5	770,000	2.60	2.2	0	46
Ex. 27	ethyl	C_6H_{12}	—	epoxy group	99.75/0.25	720,000	2.72	2.3	0	48
Ex. 28	ethyl	C_8H_{16}	—	-COOH	99.75/0.25	680,000	3.10	2.3	0.01	48
Ex. 29	ethyl	C_6H_{10}	—	acid anhydride group	99.75/0.25	710,000	2.81	2.5	0	47

*1 Measuring conditions: 190°C, load of 2.16 kg

Amend Table 18 (page 394) as indicated:

Table 18

	Constituent unit (1) R^1	Constituent unit (3) R^3	R^4	X	Composition (molar ratio) (1)／(3)	[η] (dl/g)	MFR *1 (g/10 min)	Mw/Mn	$T_{\alpha\beta}$ / ($T_{\alpha\alpha}$+$T_{\alpha\beta}$)	Crystallinity (%)
Ex. 30	heptyl	C_9H_{18}	—	OH	99.5 /0.5	2.5	70.00	2.3	0.12	0
Ex. 31	heptyl	C_8H_{16}	—	epoxy group	99.75/0.25	2.4	67.05	2.2	0.15	0
Ex. 32	heptyl	C_6H_{12}	—	COOH	99.75/0.25	2.3	62.13	2.4	0.10	0
Ex. 33	heptyl	C_6H_{10}	—	acid anhydride group	99.75/0.25	2.5	70.00	2.2	0.05	0

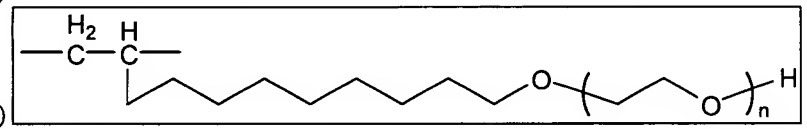
*1 Measuring conditions: 190°C, load of 2.16 kg

Amend Table 20 (page 406) as indicated:

Table 20

	Constituent unit (1) R^1	Constituent unit (4) R^5	R^6	Z	p	Structure	Composition (molar ratio) (1)／(4)＋(5)	Mw	Mw／Mn	$\frac{T\alpha\beta}{(T\alpha\alpha+T\alpha\beta)}$
Ex. 34	H	C_9H_{18}	—	$-(CH_2CH_2O)_{13}-H$	1	①	99.2 ／0.8	70,000	2.8	0
Ex. 35	H	C_9H_{18}	—	$-(CH_2CH_2O)_{65}-H$	1	①	99.75／0.25	70,000	2.6	0
Ex. 36	H	C_9H_{18}	—	$-(CH_2CH(CH_3)O)_{13}-H$	1	②	99.2 ／0.8	65,000	2.5	0
Ex. 37	H	C_6H_{10}	—	$-(CH_2CH_2O)_{13}-H$	2	③	99.75／0.25	70,000	2.3	0
Ex. 38	CH_3	C_9H_{18}	—	$-(CH_2CH(COOCH_3))_{20}-H$	1	④	99.2 ／0.8	250,000	2.7	0.08
Ex. 39	H, C_6H_{13}	C_9H_{18}	—	$-(CH_2CH_2O)_{13}-H$	1	①	89.5／10／0.5 *1	130,000	2.5	0.12

①



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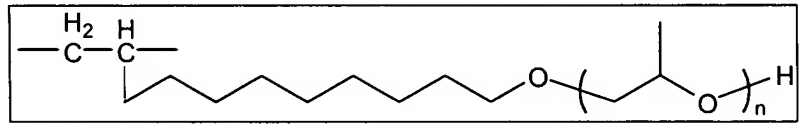

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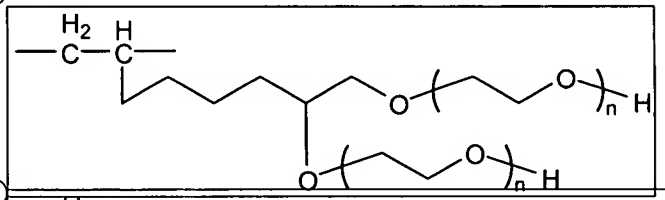

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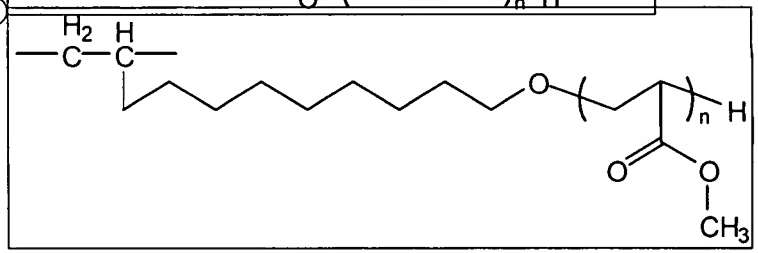

*1 Molar ratio of H/C_6H_{13}/(4)+(5)

Amend Table 23 (page 425) as indicated:

Table 23

	Constituent unit (1)	Constituent unit (1)	Constituent unit (3) R^3	Xp	Composition (molar ratio) (1)*1/(1)/(3)	Mw	MFR (g/10 min)	Mw/Mn	$\frac{T_{\alpha\beta}}{T_{\alpha\alpha}+T_{\alpha\beta}}$
Ex. 59	ethylene	1-butene	C_9H_{18}	-OH	88/ 11.5/0.5	110,000	4.2	2.8	0
Ex. 60	ethylene	1-butene	C_8H_{16}	-COOH	88/11.75/0.25	100,000	5.9	2.2	0
Ex. 61	ethylene	1-butene	C_6H_{12}	epoxy group	88/11.75/0.25	130,000	2.3	2.3	0.05
Ex. 62	ethylene	1-butene	C_6H_{10}	acid anhydride group	88/11.75/0.25	122,000	2.9	2.2	0.03
Ex. 63	ethylene	propylene	C_6H_{10}	acid anhydride group	80/19.75/0.25	131,000	2.3	2.5	0.02

*1 : ethylene